

OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. III.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 25, 1827.

[NO. 147.]

MISCELLANY.

[FROM THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.]
VISIT TO THE TOP OF TSOUNOON-THUAN.

On Wednesday the 18th inst. a party of the inhabitants of Valcartier made an excursion to the top of Tsounonthuan, situated on the north bank of the River Jacques Cartier, at a distance of about twenty-four miles to the north-west of Quebec.

This mountain, which had probably never before been ascended by any other but Indians, forms the southernmost angle of the vast body of Granitic mountains, which extend from the coasts of Labrador along the north shore of the River St. Lawrence to Quebec, and thence to the Ottawa, the northern banks of Lakes Huron and Superior, and cover nearly the whole country to the north, with the exception of the valley of the Saguenay, to Hudson's Bay. Its elevation is about 2000 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence. It is divided into two parts forming two distinct summits, and is remarkable for presenting, on all sides, an appearance nearly similar, and for the extent of space which it covers, which has entitled it to the name given to it by the Indians, which, in English, is the Great Mountain.

Although the distance from Quebec is so considerable, it is only within the last eight years that there have been any settlements nearer to this mountain than twelve miles; the whole valley of the River Jacques Cartier, above the bridge for 30 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 10 to 20 miles, having remained entirely unsettled, owing to the expensiveness of forming roads over the swampy grounds in the rear of the old settlements and the difficulty of obtaining grants.

The party proceeded from the settlement on Dr. Blanchet's grant, in the rear of the late Mr. planter's land, at ten o'clock in the morning: after ascending for some time, they arrived at a level, along the bank of a torrent which divides the mountain on the south east side, and in half an hour they reached an old Indian cabin on the western bank of the same torrent. Quebec and the surrounding country were now occasionally visible through the trees, of high growth, which cover the whole mountain. On leaving the torrent the ascent becomes very rugged and steep; in about ten minutes the party reached a beautiful spring issuing from under a rock, which they denominated the Holy Well; in fifteen minutes they were stopped by immense masses of granite forming insurmountable walls, but found to the left a narrow regular passage between two perpendicular masses, which they called Hope Gate; at a quarter past eleven, after passing several caverns and rents in the rock of great apparent extent and depth, they reached the summit of the south eastern angle of the west top of the mountain, and selected for a station at this point, a large mass of granite elevated about five feet from the general level of the ground, with an even and nearly circular surface of between twenty and thirty feet in diameter. On the north of this rock they erected a British flag, on the top of a high spruce tree, and deposited in the ground, in a glass bottle, a piece of copper coin of his present Majesty. Of the five that composed the party it was found that one was a native of England, one of Ireland, one of Scotland, one of Canada, and one of Connecticut.—Some trees were felled at this station to open the view of the country to the south east of the mountain.

The party then proceeded to explore the south side of the summit of the mountain. It is level, and of great extent, covered with a deep soil of a light loam, over which are several inches of the white soft sand, so frequently met with throughout the country in virgin ground beneath the black mould of decomposed leaves. The timber is white birch, of large growth, of the sort of which the bark is used by the Indians for bark works. In the centre of this point of the mountain there is a hollow, partaking something of the nature of a swamp. Generally, the earth and vegetable growth indicate a more moist atmosphere than on the low grounds. To the south of the station there is a vast square block of granite, under which there is a well of living water. More to the west top of the mountain offers the most interesting appearance. At the summit the descent commences by a semicircular wall of granite, of great extent, about thirty feet in height; below this there is an extensive semicircular and level terrace, about 150 feet wide, at the outer edge of which the descent continues by a perpendicular

lar wall of solid granite, of about a hundred feet in height. To these parts of the mountain paths were marked out.

The view from the top of the mountain is extensive and grand beyond conception, no other country perhaps affording equal advantages in this respect to the valley of the St. Lawrence, at this particular part of it, where it begins to open out into the level country on both banks, which is included within the ranges of the northern mountains and the southern chains, extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the White Mountains in New Hampshire, and the Green Mountains in Vermont. The objects comprised in the view from the south eastern angle of the west summit of Tsounonthuan, extend over a space of about 3600 superficial miles, of which the surface of the St. Lawrence alone occupies about 200 miles, it being visible in its length, at intervals, upwards of 90 miles.

Looking to the east, the most distant view includes about 40 miles in depth of the mountains in rear of Cape Torment, and extends to the sources of the Jacques Cartier and the mountains on the western waters of the Saguenay; over the Charlesbourg Mountains, the mountains on the south shore, behind the River Ouelle, are distinctly visible, and are followed by the eye without interruption to the highlands between the sources of the St. Johns, the Penobscot, the Kennebec, and the Connecticut, and the Elchemen, the Chaudiere, the Becancour, and the Nicolet; on the north shore the southern edges of the northern mountains begin to be visible at the St. Maurice, and thence rise gradually to the mountains of the Lake of the Seven Islands and the sources of the Portneuf; in the middle ground the St. Lawrence is visible from St. Valier to the Point of Champlain, although occasionally concealed by the high grounds of Quebec, St. Augustin, Jacques Cartier and Grondines, close to the northern bank. Quebec and the whole of the open and settled country on both banks, from Beaumont to Grondines, are distinctly seen. In the foreground, and as it were under the feet of the spectator, lies the whole valley of the Cartier, from the Nuns' Hill to the bridge, with its lakes swamps, and patches of opening settlements, the river, its islands and falls, at intervals, opening from behind the natural forest, which yet covers nearly the whole of its banks; to the left, Lake St. Charles is visible, and to the right La Prairie, or Lake St. Joseph, shows its broad expanse partially concealed by the skirt of the Great Mountain.

Time did not admit of a view from the northern side of the mountain, over the valley of Pine River and Lake Tanguet. It is known to be an uninterrupted continuation of mountains, to the valley of the Saguenay.

From the general clearness of the atmosphere in North America, and the facility of perceiving objects relieved by the sky, it is probable that, with the aid of good glasses, signals at this mountain would communicate with Chamblay Mountain by only one intervening station on the south shore; one or two intervening stations would also communicate with the White Mountains, which are visible from the Atlantic; four or five intervening stations from Chamblay would probably communicate with New York: making only six or seven stations between Quebec and New York, through which intelligence might be communicated in a few minutes, and at a very small expense.

Quebec, 21st October, 1826.

DR. CLARKE'S DESCENT INTO THE MINES OF PERSBERG.

The author's visit to these mines was made after he had personally inspected many of the principal works of the same nature in other countries, and especially in his own. For the last ten years of his life, he had been much in the habit of seeing similar works; it is not, therefore, owing to any surprise at the novelty of the scene before him, that he has now to mention the astonishment he felt when he arrived at the mouth of one of the great Persberg mines; but he is fully prepared to say of it, and with truth, there is nothing like it in all he has beheld elsewhere. For grandeur of effect, filling the mind of the spectator with a degree of wonder which amounts to awe, there is no place where human labour is exhibited under circumstances so tremendously striking.

As we drew near the wide and open abyss, a vast and sudden prospect of yawning caverns, and of prodigious machinery, prepared us for the descent. We approached the edge of the dreadful gulf whence the ore is raised, and

ventured to look down, standing upon the verge of a sort of platform, constructed over it in such a manner, as to command a view into the great opening, as far as the eye could reach amidst its gloomy depths; for to the sight it is bottomless. Immense buckets suspended by rattling chains, were passing up and down; and we could perceive ladders scaling all the inward precipices, upon which the work people, reduced by their distance to pigmies in size, were ascending and descending. Far below the utmost of these figures, a deep and gaping gulf, the mouth of the lowermost pits, was, by its darkness, rendered impervious to view. From the spot where we stood, down to the place where the buckets are filled, the distance might be about seventy-five fathoms; and, as soon as any of these buckets emerged from the gloomy cavity we have mentioned, or until they entered it in their descent, they were visible; but beyond this point they were hid in darkness.

The clanking of chains, the groanings, the pumps, the hallooing of the miners, the creaking of the blocks and wheels, the tramping of horses, the beating of the hammers, and the loud and frequent subterranean thunder from the blasting of the rocks by gunpowder, in the midst of all this scene of excavation and uproar, produced an effect which no stranger can behold unmoved; we descended, with two miners and our interpreter, into the abyss. The ladders instead of being placed like those in our Cornish mines, upon a series of platforms, as so many landing places, are lashed together in one unbroken line, extending many fathoms, and being warped so as to suit the inclination or curvature of the sides of the precipices; they are not always perpendicular, but hang over in such a manner that even if a person held fast by his hands, if his feet should happen to slip, they would fly off from the rock and leave him suspended over the gulf; yet such ladders are the only means of access to the works below, and as the labourers are not accustomed to receive strangers, they neither use the precautions, nor offer the assistance, usually afforded in more frequented mines. In the principal pit mines of Cornwall, the staves of the ladders are alternate bars of wood and iron; here they were of wood only, and in some parts rotten and broken, making us often wish, during our descent, that we had never undertaken an exploit so hazardous. In addition to the danger to be apprehended from the damaged state of the ladders, the staves were covered with ice or mud; and thus rendered so cold and slippery, that we could have no dependence upon our benumbed fingers, if our feet failed us. Then, to complete our apprehensions, as we mentioned this to the miners, they said,—"Have a care! It was just so," talking about the staves, "that one of our women fell, about four years ago, as she was descending to her work." "Fell!" said our Swedish interpreter, rather simply; "and pray what became of her?" "Became of her!" continued the foremost of our guides, disengaging one of his hands from the ladder, and slapping it against his thigh, as if to illustrate the manner of the catastrophe,—"she became (bantaka) a pan-cake."

As we descended further from the surface, large masses of ice appeared, covering the sides of the precipices. Ice is raised in the buckets with the ore and rubbish of the mine; it was also accumulated in such quantity in some of the lower chambers, that there are places where it is fifteen fathoms thick, and no change of temperature above prevents its increase.

After much fatigue, and no more small share of apprehension, we at length reached the bottom of the mine. Here we had no sooner arrived, than our conductors, taking each of us by an arm, hurried us along, through regions of "thick ribbed ice" and darkness into a vaulted level, through which we were to pass into the principal chamber of the mine. The noise of the countless hammers, all in vehement action, increased as we crept along this level; until at length subduing every other sound, we could no longer hear each other speak, notwithstanding our utmost efforts. At this moment we were ushered into a prodigious cavern, whence the sound proceeded; and here, amidst falling waters, tumbling rocks, steam, ice, and gunpowder, about fifty miners were in the very height of their employment. The magnitude of the cavern, over all parts of which their labors were going on, was alone sufficient to prove that the iron ore is not deposited in veins, but in beds: above, below, on

every side, and in every nook of this fearful dungeon, glimmering tapers disclosed the grim and anxious countenances of the miners. They were now driving bolts of iron into the rocks, to bore cavities for the gunpowder, for blasting. Scarcely had we recovered from the stupefaction occasioned by our first introduction into this Pandemonium, when we beheld, close to us, women more horrible than perhaps it is possible for any other female figure to exhibit, holding their dim quivering tapers to our faces, and bellowing in our ears. One of the same sisterhood, snatching a lighted splinter, darted to the spot where we stood, with eyes inflamed and distilling water—her hair clotted with mud—breasts naked and pendulous—and such a face, and such hideous yells, as it is impossible to describe.

Mankind are too apt to regulate their conduct towards others by appearances. Many a fair exterior has covered a cowardly, knavish heart—and on the contrary, timid, unobtrusive, or even repulsive manners, may be exhibited by a person whose bosom glows with courage, patriotism and philanthropy. These may be thought axioms, but their truth will be more fully illustrated by the following anecdote.

In the year 18—, a surgeon was ordered to one of the principal Navy stations in England. He was awkward in his appearance, the natural consequence of not having associated with polished society, diffident in his deportment, but a hard student, and one of those persons who content themselves with attending to their own affairs, without evincing the slightest interest in the concerns of others. He showed no wish to mix with the officers on the station, but confined himself to his room, and amused himself by applying closely to his studies. But this quiet and exemplary demeanor did not shield him from the dislike and suspicion of his brother officers. The members of his mess, in particular, regarded him with ill-will, and determined at all hazards, to compel him to leave the station. For the accomplishment of this object, an association was formed, consisting of a number of Lieutenants, with the avowed intention of forcing him to quit their mess. One of their number was to challenge him to fight a duel, and if he declined, as they did not doubt he would, then they could accuse him of poltroonry and cowardice, and with some appearance of justice exclude him from their company. But if, contrary to all probability, he should accept, the Lieutenant, being a superior marksman, was to wound or kill him, according to the circumstances of the case. In pursuance of this understanding, a Lieutenant waited on him, with a written invitation to take part in a mortal combat—the weapons, time and place of meeting, and other preliminaries, were left to the arrangement of the disciple of Esculapius. He was reading at a desk when the Lieutenant entered with the note, and manifested neither terror nor surprise on reading it; but merely said, that he wished to fight with pistols, without seconds and that he would be prepared in 30 minutes.

The duel was to take place a few rods from the surgeon, and at the time appointed, the Lieutenant called for him: he deliberately arose from the desk at which he was reading, folded down a leaf in his book, loaded his pistol in presence of the Lieutenant, and then expressed his readiness to act his part in the contest. Great numbers of officers and men had collected about the spot, in the hope of witnessing the discomfiture of the son of Galen; for he was universally disliked, and that too without a shadow of reason. He took his stand for the combat with a countenance calm and unmoved, and at the signal, levelled his pistol and fired—the Lieutenant sprang three feet from the earth, and fell a corpse! The ball had passed through his heart. The successful combatant brushed the powder from the pan of his pistol, half-cocked it; and then without moving a muscle of his face, turned from the tragic scene; walked to his room, suspended his weapon in the sling from which he had taken it, unfolded the leaf of his book, and resumed his reading.

It may be well to state, that subsequent to this occurrence, no officer on the station was treated with such marked respect and attention as the surgeon.

Extracts from a sermon delivered by SAMUEL, taken from the Independent Balance.

BREEDERS' DEVERNS!—You seem to sit idle to hear de word, an hab it splained an menstrated to you: yes, an I ten for explain it clear as de lite ob de libin day. We're all wicked sinna's har holow—

it's a fac, my brederin; an I tell you—a how it cum. You see, my frens,

Adam was de firs man,
Ebe was de todder;
Cain was a wicked man,
Kase he kill'd de brodder.

Adam an Ebe war bofe brack men, an so war Cain an Abel. Now I spose it seems to strike you—a undastandin how de fus wite man cum? Wy, I let you noe. Den you see wen Cain kill de broder, de massa cum an he say, "Cain; whar you broder Abel?" Cain say, "I don't noe massa." He cum gin, an say, "Cain, whar you-a broder Abel?" Cain say, "don't noe, massa;" de niga noe'd all de time. Massa now ask mod, cum gin, peak mity sharp dis time; "Cain, whar you broder Abel, you niga?" Cain now git friten, an he turn writt; an dis de way de fus wite man cum pon dis arth! an ip it hadn't bin for dat dam-a niga, Cain, we'd neba been trubled wid dese sassy wites pon de face ob dis circumar globe.

Now, my dee-ar frens, I hope you no goin for git mad at wat I gwan tell you: dat dars many nigas here to hite dat I'm fraid neba reach Glory; kase many ob you hab bandy leg, an are wat's call'd crooked sciples;—an, my dee-ar sistas, I'm lookin rite strate down pon sum ob you dat are crook'd as dog hine leg or ram's hawn; an I wold ask how you gwan git to glory?—Membas; I tell you it's a strate but, mity narrier rode wat leads dar, an slippy an up hill de hole way! Now, you-a crook'd nigas, you gwan up dis hilly rode, you git haf de way, you slip, an you cum down gin, an you-a called backslida! An you fat niga; you needn't tempt it edder, kase in queezin long you'd hab de bery gins queezed out ob you fore you git five teps on de way; so it's perfectly clear dis road was made for slim, lank nigas, like Docta Stedanson, kase he hab but one gut; like juginhen or shitepoke.—You hab noeting for ketch hole on in kase you slip; an ip you do slip, you're a gone case—you go squish in de gulf wid no bottom, wich leads to tarnal ruling. Dar's anoder ting I mus take—dat is, dis narrier rode is hery muddy—sum ob you darfur dat hab slim shank, may sink in dis mud clar to you knees, an ip you do, you git clipt clar to de arth, is like jinsum weed, an dis is de ony ting dat Docta Stedanson need fee-ar; but in orda to remedy dis evil, it wold be betta for you for go de hole way ob you-a bans an nees, doe you shud war de flesh clar frum de bone. Wat a butiful prospec wold it be to see a parcel ob nigas sembled here dis nite, trabbiling dis narrier road, on hans an nees, hied-ed by de docta, so he mite peak firs, an make fair wedder for dose wantin in de fail: at sitch a site, I wold shout an snite my ole gums togedder, (fur I got no toef) an beet de cushion ob dis ligus pulpum in wich I stan, to small peeces—I cum now to peak, my dee-ar frens an sistas, ob grate wicked ting. Wen I cum har dis nite, I see grate colleschin ob hee niga stanin bout de do-ar ob dis house ob worship, an bout de corner ob Lumbar-treet. I spose you ax wat dey, doin dar, wat dey waitin fur? Wy, I spec sum ob you gals har dis nite noe wat dey cum fur: dey wait till meetin's ober; den shee nigas pop out, an hee nigas cut dirt arter'um—den dey go way bout dark places; wat dey do dar? wy no good; an I'm bery sorry for hab say I seed de Docta wid one ob dese Phillis'es gwan way out Lumbar-treet—de Docta no lib dat-a way! I spose you want for no-a, wat I war doin dar? wy, I went fur pray fur sick wuman. Now, my frens, you dat act in dis way need neba spec for git in de narrier paff; ip you do, you sartinty stic in de mud! Yes, de hole ob you will be swep swift away like chaff fore de wind, an cum down wallup into—!—Man pring up on dis arth like ass-smart, an git cut down jis like holly-hawk. Run the good race—an, when you come de plank, 'kip cross; jiss turn to de rite, roun de corna, an den you in de rite paff—an O my lubbin frens, wen wunst dar, jis let Stedanson tak de lead, an you passage is clar! Amen.—Now singa de forty-leventh hymn, ticular meet-er.

A sailor, at the battle of Trafalgar, who was actively employed at one of the guns on the quarter deck of the Britannia, had his leg shot off a little below the knee, and observing an officer who was ordering him to be conveyed to the cockpit, said, "That's but a shilling touch; an inch higher, and I should have had eighteen pence for it!" alluding to the scale of pensions allowed for wounds, which, of course, increase according to their severity. The same resolute fellow, as they were lifting him on a brother tar's shoulders, said to one of his friends, "I say, Anb, take a look for my leg, and give me the silver buckle out of my shoe; I'll do as much for you another time."

True greatness of soul pays itself by the satisfaction of doing good.

The Georgia Question

[FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.]

The two Reports now before the public, one made in the Senate on the 1st, the other in the House, on the 3d of March, will enable it to apprehend the true merits of this important controversy. It is our intention to publish these documents at length; but in the mean time, we beg leave to offer some remarks on the question as it is presented in the Report of the Committee in the House, and to advert to the evasive manner in which this affair has been treated in the Senate.

The controversy, it seems, is of old date, as it became a question, immediately on the conclusion of the revolutionary war, whether exclusive sovereignty, and the right of pre-emption of Indian lands, formerly vested in the crown, passed to the United States, or to the individual States within which these lands were situated. This controversy retarded the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, and, under the confederation itself, presented many embarrassing questions; and though no positive decision was ever made in favor of either party, the inconveniences were practically obviated by successive cessions on the part of the States, of their western lands. Georgia was the last to do so, till, in 1802, she ceded to the United States all her lands west of a certain line, the United States ceded to Georgia all east of that line, and undertaking to extinguish the Indian title in the lands east of the line, as soon as it could be done "peaceably and on reasonable terms." In faithful pursuance of this undertaking, the United States had in 1821 extinguished the Indian title in 14,749,690 acres, being about two thirds of all the lands held by the Creeks in Georgia at the time of the Cession of 1802, while of the 7,152,110 acres held there by the Cherokee, nearly one million had, by two successive treaties been also acquired for Georgia.

Desirous to execute yet further the stipulations of 1802, the United States in 1822, made an appropriation for other treaties. But the Cherokee declined to treat, and prevailed on the Creeks to do the same; and the latter in a council, passed a law, or rather revived an old one, making it capital to cede lands without the consent of the nation; and at the council held at Broken Arrow on the 1st of December, 1824, every proposal to treat was promptly rejected. Some of the Chiefs, however, within the limits of Georgia, with McIntosh at their head, were desirous of treating for a cession of the land within those limits, and without tracing the details of these transactions, it is sufficient to say that on the 7th of February 1825, a treaty was concluded at the Indian Springs with the McIntosh party, a small and unauthorized minority, without the concurrence of the Head Chiefs of the nation, and contrary also to the express instructions of the President, who authorized negotiations by the commissioners, with the whole nation only. A protest against the treaty was subsequently made by the Nation. The treaty, however, was sent to Washington, and referred by Mr. Monroe, then about to retire, to the Senate, who consented to its ratification; and it was accordingly ratified by the new President, on the 7th March, 1825, under the impression that it had been negotiated in good faith, and by competent parties. When at length, the truth came out, and it was found impracticable to obtain the consent of the Creeks to the treaty of Indian Springs, efforts were made for a new treaty and one was finally concluded at Washington with the Creek delegation, by which, 4,700,000 acres were acquired for Georgia at an expense of \$300,000. The line established by this treaty, was supposed by persons qualified to judge, to include all the lands within the limits of Georgia. It turns out, however, that it leaves unceded about 193,632 acres. It is about this comparatively inconsiderable and barren tract, that the present controversy has arisen, and it is to be recollected, that the settlement of the line between Alabama and Georgia may yet further diminish it, and also that a rigorous construction of the compact of 1802 would perhaps give the latter a boundary actually less advantageous than the line drawn by the treaty of Washington. By the first article of this treaty, that of Indian Springs was declared utterly null and void.

It will be seen from this compressed narrative, and more distinctly from the long Report from which it is abridged, with what fidelity and effect the general government has performed the stipulation of 1802. But it will also strike those with surprise, who have witnessed the pertinacity of Georgia in this matter, to find on what grounds it is actually based. In the first place, the jurisdiction she contends for has always been denied by Congress. But if that point were doubtful before the adoption of the Constitution, that instrument has made it no longer so. By it the treaty-making power was vested in the United States, and as our transactions with the Indians are confided in the general government, and as these transactions are conducted by treaty alone, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that such treaties are the supreme law of the land. That this was fully understood as the meaning of the Constitution, may be seen from the 42d number of the Federalist, a paper written by Mr. Madison. To the Constitution thus framed Georgia is a party, and, in the words of the Report, "relinquished, if she previously possessed it, all power to treat with the Indians, and all exclusive jurisdiction over them. Her jurisdiction over the Creek lands in Georgia, is subject to the powers granted to the United States by the Constitution, and by the compact of 1802, and to the rights guaranteed to the Creeks by law or treaty. Until recently, neither Georgia nor any other state, has, since the adoption of the Constitution, exercised or claimed the right to treat with independent tribes of Indians, except by the authority and consent of the United States, or exercised any legislation over them, or claimed to do any act forbidden by the law of 1802, regulating intercourse with the Indians, by which law surveys are specially prohibited. Georgia, too, has on different occasions recognized the regulation of intercourse with the tribes, as resting exclusively in the general government.

Not less extraordinary is the claim of Georgia to survey these lands, on the ground of a treaty, declared by the parties to it, to have been invalid from the beginning. Had a treaty been made, no rights would have vested in Georgia, and we are at a loss to see what is the difference between a treaty, concluded by incompetent parties and none at all. The treaty of Washington did not properly annul the preceding treaty; it only declared that it had all along been null, and as the United States could themselves argue no rights by this invalid act, so they

could impart none to others. In law, in justice, and in sound sense, the treaty of Indian Springs never had an existence.

"If" in the words of the Report, "the Creek nation was no party to the treaty, then it is no treaty at all, as it purports to have been negotiated with them; and if it was a party, then both parties to it have declared it void." And who, besides the independent parties to such an act, can assume the right to decide whether it is valid and complete? With as much reason might Georgia assume a treaty to be complete, any one of whose provisions was agreed on, or all of whose stipulations were unconstitutional, or contrary to the universal law of nature.

It was under these circumstances that the Secretary of War informed the Governor of Georgia, that the President would feel himself compelled to maintain the faith of the nation towards the Creeks, by enforcing all the means under his control for carrying the treaty of Washington into effect. To this, in the words of the Report, the Governor has returned a direct defiance. Instead of submitting the decision of the question to the tribunal provided by the Constitution, he has issued orders to the Attorney and Solicitor General of the State to take all necessary and legal measures to effect the liberation of the Surveyors who may be arrested, under the authority of the Government of the United States; and has directed them to bring to justice by indictment or otherwise, the officers of the U. States, or others concerned in arresting the Surveyors as violators of the peace of Georgia. He has ordered the Major Generals of two divisions of militia to hold the regiments and battalions within their respective commands, in readiness to repel any hostile invasion of the Territory of Georgia; and he has declared, in substance, that he shall regard the attempt of the United States to sustain the Indians by force, (which it will become their sacred duty to do, should all other means fail) in the occupation of the lands reserved to them by the treaty of Washington, as an attack upon the Territory, the people, and the sovereignty of Georgia.

The Committee recommend therefore the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to procure a cession of the Indian lands, in the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That, until such a cession is procured, the law of the land, as set forth in the treaty of Washington, ought to be maintained, by all necessary Constitutional and legal means.

It is in the face of these notorious transactions, the true meaning of which is still farther indicated by the letter of Governor Troup, of the 21st February, that the Committee of the Senate inform us, that they have "no evidence to show, that the State of Georgia has at any time, manifested a determination to resist the civil authority of the United States."—This is the only point which they decide: contenting themselves with a statement, (and that a most incomplete and unfair one, as regards the ground taken by the general government,) of the claims of the two parties to the controversy, and suggesting no course to the Executive, in case he should be unsuccessful in procuring the cession they recommend him to obtain, or should encounter the threatened resistance of Georgia. Instead of this they entertain us with a picture of the evils of civil dissension, which had they been unknown to us before, would have been rendered sufficiently obvious by the temper which the present controversy has begetten, as well as a certain liberality of body, as in a refractory State. That they tell us plainly, that the sanctions of the Constitution would be impotent to retain in harmony, twenty-four sovereigns, hostile in feeling, and diverse in interests. Until we met this passage in the Senatorial Report, we had some thought of showing the obligations of Georgia under the laws of the Confederacy to which, by solemn compact she is a party. But if interest, and not law, is to be appealed to, there is an end of the matter.

We have not room to bring to view the deportment of the Executive, as exhibited in the Report in the House, in the collisions which have grown out of this question. We shall quote only the opinion of the Committee, "that throughout the whole of this difficult and delicate transaction, the conduct of the Executive towards Georgia, has been respectful, temperate and conciliatory."

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

The late European journals furnish nothing consolatory in reference to Greece. The accounts are either unsubstantial reports or contradictory statements. Nor is there any thing much more gratifying from Portugal. Spain appears to be playing her old game, half shuffle and half trick. We are not willing to doubt the good faith of France, and yet we can scarcely imagine that the Spanish cabinet would dare to persevere in its tortuous policy but for some support (real or expected) from France. The Spanish clergy, true to the spirit of their corps, have come forward in behalf of bigotry and despotism, with a liberality worthy a nobler cause. They have afforded, says a letter from Madrid, six millions sterling, to the minister Calomarde, towards the expenses of a war (if any should be thought necessary) for putting down constitutionalism in Portugal. This statement may perhaps be questioned, for the same letter asserts that England is afraid to go to war with Spain. It is utterly impossible to dig out, from the rubbish of newspaper rumors and fabricated correspondence, the real situation of the Portuguese insurgents; but the weight of authority inclines towards our wishes, and makes us believe, what we fervently hope, that their condition is desperate. France (that is, Paris) seems to be altogether occupied with the parliamentary debates on the freedom of the Press. This is a topic, which every three or four years, consumes six or eight weeks of discussion, and engenders an enormous mass of rhetorical common-place. It is delightful, however, to witness the strenuous opposition made by the patriotic members of the Chambers, to this debasing and tyrannical attempt against the freedom of

opinion. In England, we do not perceive any considerable change, either in the state of trade, or of public feeling. Mr. Canning had so far recovered as to make it probable that the corn law's question would be brought forward on the day appointed, (1st of March). The Earl of Harrowby was to move the question in the Lords. (We conjectured a few days since that this nobleman would be the successor of Lord Liverpool, and the preceding fact is no slight confirmation of our guess.) The newspapers are fighting rather fiercely about a new administration. He must be an ingenious person who can come to any satisfactory conclusion as to the character and elements of the cabinet. It is safe to predict nothing upon the matter, and we like the safe side in political as well as in other things. Ireland is more tranquil than usual, although Mr. Shiel has been indicted for sedition, and Mr. Sheehan (an Editor) has been convicted for beating Mr. O'Connell. His sentence was a fine of ten marks and three months imprisonment! Surely, this fact will convince "the Counsellor" that Catholics are pretty well protected in the Irish Courts. We cannot find much that is interesting in the miscellaneous departments of the papers. Two or three new plays, a new actress, and a new opera, half a dozen libel suits, a batch of novels, a brace of autobiographies, one elopement, and seven murders, fill up the catalogue of agreeable miscellanies. In short we read nothing in our European files which makes us at all anxious to exchange the New for the Old World. Noah's Enquirer.

DOMESTIC.

[FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

The Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot has, personally, a mild suasive manner, and placidity of temper, which, with his steady industry and acuteness of perception, recommend him to the respect of his professional brethren. But, of all this, we see in his journal nothing, except the industry with which he pursues his party purposes, in a spirit of intolerance, and sometimes of vindictiveness, unbefitting the support of an honest and just cause. We are glad to perceive, in the re-election of that excellent Representative to Congress, Dr. Whipple, whom the Editor denounced with all the force of his pen and press, some proof of the feebleness of his present power within the State; making it less important, than it used to be, what is the course of the New-Hampshire Patriot.

In an article of two columns upon the National Intelligencer, amongst a variety of matter of little consequence, the Editor has thought proper to introduce a statement of a conversation between himself and one of the Editors of this paper previous to the late Presidential election. Though we are sure we never uttered a sentiment on that subject which we need desire to retract, we should suppose that our own columns would furnish testimony of our views of any particular question more accurate (besides being of a less confidential character) than can be gleaned from the recollection of a casual conversation which took place with one of us some four years ago. We have no objection to the statement, however, which he has made, so far as it goes. Mr. Hill supposes that we favored Mr. Crawford's election on one ground—he on another. We dare say he is right. We have ever and openly, publicly and privately, disclaimed a slavish subserviency to mere party names. It is not enough for us that you call a man "a genuine Democrat" to ensure him our support. Call him what you will, but let him be a patriot, disinterestedly; an admirer of our Constitution, honestly; the friend of peace, of defensive measures, naval and military, of internal improvement, of the diffusion of intellectual light, of economy and strict accountability in the public expenditures—we shall not inquire, when he is presented to us as a candidate for a public station, or for public confidence, whether he be called by his friends or adversaries a Democrat, a Republican or a Federalist. All we demand is, that he be a Republican, in principle and in practice. We should esteem him none the better, if he be this, for bearing a diploma of "genuine Democracy," with Mr. Hill's signature at the bottom of it, and a Caucus Seal appended to it. Nor should we esteem him any the less, if he be this good and great man, for Mr. Hill's denunciation of him for Federalism. The character of the New Hampshire Patriot for consistency must itself stand upon a better foundation than it does, before its political praise or censure can touch the good name of any established press or public man.

If the Editor of the Patriot takes this plainness amiss, let him recollect that he began with us, and that, according to the old proverb, He that plays at bowls must expect to meet with rubbers. The following dispassionate and very just reflections are from the pen of the sensible editor of the Baltimore American. We recommend them to the consideration of that class of "right or wrong" politicians, who deem a difference of opinion to be good ground for the bitterest hate, and who would gladly treat all who dissent (however honestly)

from their political orthodoxy, with the tender mercies that the Spanish Inquisition were wont to bestow upon heretics of another description.—*Nat. Intell.*

Party spirit is thought by many honest politicians to be far from unfriendly to free Governments. It is believed to beget vigilance on one side, and caution on the other. Since difference of opinion is unavoidable, it is well that some good grows out of it; and, so far as it proceeds, on the honest and calm conviction of either party, it were as ridiculous as it was useless to decry it. But party spirit implies either rash and violent judgments, proceeding out of the heat of controversy, or a deliberate and systematic hostility to an obnoxious party, whether its measures be right or wrong. At first view an honest man shrinks from the idea of having his judgment betrayed, or his conscience sacrificed, by either of these errors.

But it is often alleged, and oftener practised than avowed; and when a party in power is wrong, either in its principles or in the general tenor of its measures, even its just acts may be honestly assailed by this systematic opposition, for the purpose of weakening its influence, and re-placing it by better men. Besides that there is something in this course which shocks our natural integrity, even its policy in the end is very questionable. Indiscriminate abuse is rather servicable to the abused. Men of a plain, calm way of thinking, suspect, in such cases, either the judgment or the honesty of the railer; and martyrs in politics, no less than in religion, come at last to engage a sympathy in their behalf, from that universal indignation which men feel at injustice.

Those who have observed the course of the Opposition, in the last session of Congress, may probably deem them to have fallen into this error.—The principal source of the obloquy of the present Administration with them, is its mode of coming into power. Were we to allow the points to be satisfactorily proved, that Mr. Adams holds his post in contradiction to the wishes of the majority of the People, it is only an argument, at last, against his re-election, and the conclusion would be far from following that every act of his, chosen as he is, the Executive of the country, is to be opposed whether right or wrong. We will not assert that this has been done, and still less that every member of the Opposition has done so with his eyes open to the truth. That on some points, a difference of opinion has truly existed, it would be very rash in us to deny; but that this will account for every act of the Opposition, the People will find it difficult to believe, when they remember the procedure of the last session. It seems too probable that, where a systematic hostility was not intended, at least the wrath of party has obscured the perception of the truth; and, on either of these errors, a true lover of his country, and a wise citizen of a republic, cannot look without disapprobation.

For ourselves we can honestly say, that, whatever objections we might entertain against men in power, as we could not justify it to our consciences to decry measures which we believed salutary to our common country, so we deprecate any passion of party which might lead us to misconceive them. How far the present Administration possesses the confidence of the People, time will show; but we feel persuaded for ourselves, that its measures, so far from deserving the clamors of the Opposition, have been faithfully directed to the interests of the country whose destinies are committed to it."

FIRE.—On Sunday last, between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. the new joiner's shop belonging to Zenas Studley, in this village, was discovered to be on fire.—Some of the family had left it but about 15 minutes before; yet so rapid was the conflagration, owing to the quantity of shavings and dry lumber in the building, that the flames were bursting from the windows when first discovered, and it was impossible to save a single article. The fire soon extended to the barn belonging jointly to said Studley and Leonard W. Stowell, which was entirely destroyed with its contents. The large brick dwelling-house belonging to Messrs. Studley and Stowell, took fire, but by great exertions was saved, though the danger was so imminent that the furniture was all removed. When the barn first took fire, three hogs, which were under it, were driven out, but, afterwards, one of them returned, and was burnt to death.

The loss of Mr. Studley is estimated at twelve hundred dollars; that of Mr. Stowell at from two to three hundred; neither of which had any insurance.

Mass. Spy of 11th inst.

FIRE.—We learn from Camden that on Saturday last, a fire was discovered in a room in the rear of Mason's Hall, and adjacent to the office of the Hon. J. Thayer, under circumstances that excited considerable speculation. The room had been occupied by the Selectmen as an office, and had been locked up for some days. One of the Selectmen having occasion to go into it, found on opening the door that the room was on fire. The alarm was given and by timely exertions its further progress was arrested. A few minutes more, and several valuable buildings and much property must

have fallen a sacrifice to the flames. But how could the room get on fire to which no one had access? is a question which puzzles every one. On examination it was found the fire first proceeded from the vicinity of the window, before which, on the inside, hung a blind made of rushes; and it is conjectured that as the window was exposed to the direct rays of the sun an hour or two before, the rays were converged to a focus at the distance of the rush blind and set it on fire! —*Thamston Register.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On the 13th inst. Mr. Enoch Barber, of Westbrook, in attempting to blast a rock, received a severe wound in the head. The frontal bone was shattered and depressed to the extent of three inches in diameter—several pieces were removed—the membranes that invest the brain were ruptured so that some portions of this organ issued through the apertures. He was slightly injured in both arms. The accident occurred in his attempt to reprimed too soon. The priming had blown out without firing the charge, and while he was pouring in the powder from a large horn, containing a pound, it took fire, and it was supposed that he received the wound from a plank which laid over the rock.—At first he was apparently dead, but soon manifested life and returning sense; and for the most of the time since has retained his mental faculties. We understand, however, there is but very little prospect of his recovery. *Portland Gazette.*

It has often been considered that there is much public benefit derived from a jealous and vigilant party in opposition to men in power; and there can be no doubt that such opposition may be useful in exposing the errors of an administration; but when such opposition is conducted by unprincipled politicians, who resort not only to the misrepresentations of innocent and necessary acts, but even to wilful and positive falsehood, such opposition can have no beneficial tendency. Such, however, is the character of many newspaper editors who have enlisted in opposition to the present national administration. They are resolved to overthrow it if possible; but as Mr. Adams has been exceedingly circumspect and cautious—as he has continued the general policy of Madison and Monroe—therefore, for the want of material errors to blazon forth and magnify, they misrepresent facts and invent falsehoods. When the friends of the administration take the trouble to refer to dates and facts, and demonstrate the absolute falsehood of any calumnious assertions, these opposition editors drop the subject without retracting any thing, or giving their readers any explanations; and then start some new calumny. Publications conducted in this manner (and such there are) are nuisances. He who reads only such a paper is sure not to know the very thing he aims to know, that is, the true state of things.

So very important is it to society that editors should publish the truth, that he who is once convicted of publishing a premeditated falsehood, or having ignorantly promulgated one, will not retract it when its false character is proved, should be deemed infamous and unworthy of all patronage.—*Kennebec Journal.*

JACKSON PROCEDES AGAIN.—We learn from an indubitable source that the agent, employed by the Jackson party, was in this town last Thursday, authorized to make proposals for the purchase of one half of one of the presses of the town, for which the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars was offered. The proposal was rejected by the proprietor of the press, who, unwilling to part with his establishment, declined any negotiations on the subject.—*Providence Cadet.*

Taunton, April 18.

Accidents.—On the 2d inst. a son of Mr. Norman Davidson, of Avon, N. Y. aged about ten years, accidentally fell from a scaffold in a barn, directly upon a wheel attached to a threshing machine, and the wheel being in rapid motion, was brought in contact with a beam, or some other part of the machinery, and instantly crushed to death.—*N. E. Fal.*

A lad fifteen years old, named Olin C. Austin, lost his right arm on Friday last by its being caught in the machinery at the Calico Establishment in this town. His hand was for some purpose placed in an exposed situation in or about a printing machine, when it was not in operation. It was started unexpectedly, and his hand and arm were drawn in, and exceedingly mangled, so that the hand was nearly separated from the arm before the machine could be stopped and his arm extricated.

Amputation was performed by Dr. Dawes—and the lad appears to be getting well. A liberal subscription was made for him.—*Id.*

Ilir in W. Lindsey a convict, recently effected his escape from the penitentiary near Pittsburg, by converting a spoon into a key with which he unlocked his doors, and walked off—leaving his key, and the following note to the keepers. "Hiram W. Lindsey's compliments to the first and second keepers of the Penitentiary, informs them that he has proceeded to Washington city, in order to obtain a patent for an old Yankee trick

THE OBSERVATIONS

NORWAY, APRIL 18.

STATE POLITICS.—We seem to be alive to every national point of view, with marked attention, made by, and every series of statements, as far as good or ill omen; the own State attract little. Our patriotism seems national consideration, not forget that we are independent State sovereignty a national confederacy, deny the propriety of great and magnanimous their energies to the substituted national authority do we admire and embarrassments appear prospects. We also members of a State, or recently as ours is with impressed with a sense of our civil advantage there, that does not coming pride on our side—who is there, embracing the whole period of that will not be constrained have been emphatically How happily were all as to the expediency a separate State, disposition of our constitution ration of our government has in some instances been if an inordinate thirst for rights of the people had, their great and well protected. The native and judicial department government have been respectable. Our Government in the remark all have discharged the duty with peculiar prudence. Our judges have not fiction at home, but talent and command. Our Legislature has to bear honorable comparison States, and even State. All our subordinate government have been trained. We are sensible Governor is not without that there are those, who as clothed with faults, sufficiently contamination instre of his administration even his best acts to be pious. For ourselves much inclined to the charges against Gov. K. of their consequence to asperity of former days much exaggerated by of political feeling in ate vicinity. At any rate, chair of state in a ve and where is the individual hazard his reputation by saying that he is fidelity and ability.

Of the administration it is unnecessary for terms of approbation. testimonials of its excellence commendation of our prosperity of the State undivided applause of certainly high, perhaps commendation of Gov. Lincoln, to say, that at present no disposition to make or deviation from the that has predominated our independence.

On the whole, a review of history of our State calculated to inspire confidence in our Republic and firm attachment to

THE GREEKS.—We do not, that meetings by the towns of Portland, Augusta, Warren, Waldorf, Bangor, and the view to solicit aid for Greeks. The cause more suitable investment charities, than the establishment for the relief of and oppressed humani

A FAT OFFICE.—The specter of flour, in New York, during the last year, was sold at a price for inspection is a task.

A GOOSE.—It is stated that a goose, about three years old, was shot in the City, and was now setting. It is

On the night of 12th thunder tempest was Bowdoinham. The d the Hon. Syms Garden it appears that the el down a chimney, passing partition in the second, in which two children, then returned to passing forward made c

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, APRIL 25, 1827.

STATE POLITICS.—While the public seem to be alive to every indication in a national point of view, and to notice with marked attention, every movement made by, and every sentiment permitted to escape from, our great and influential statesmen, as furnishing matter of good or ill omen; the concerns of our own State attract little or no observation. Our patriotism seems absorbed in national consideration, and we apparently forget that we are members of an independent State sovereignty, as well as of a national confederacy. We by no means deny the propriety of a deep interest in national politics; we love to see a great and magnanimous people directing their energies to the support of the constituted national authorities; and especially do we admire this when foreign embarrassments appear to cloud their prospects. We also love to see the members of a State, crowned so pre-eminently as ours is with blessings, duly impressed with a sense of their privileges. As "Christian Politicians," we should "speak often one to another," of our civil advantages. And who is there, that does not dwell with a becoming pride on our standing as a State—who is there, embracing in his view the whole period of our independence, that will not be constrained to say that we have been emphatically a happy people. How happily were all fears and doubts, as to the expediency of our becoming a separate State, dispelled by the adoption of our constitution and the organization of our government. If ambition has in some instances been disappointed, if an inordinate thirst for office has not always been gratified, still the essential rights of the people have been preserved, their great and substantial interests well protected. The executive, legislative and judicial departments of our government have been exceedingly respectable. Our Governors (and we embrace in the remark all three of them) have discharged the duties of the office with peculiar prudence and ability. Our judges have not only given satisfaction at home, but by their learning and talent command respect abroad. Our Legislature has been such as to bear honorable comparison with our sister States, and even with our parent State. All our subordinate offices of government have been faithfully sustained. We are sensible that the first Governor is not without censure; and that there are those, who consider him as clothed with faults, of former years, sufficiently contaminating to tarnish the lustre of his administration and to cause even his best acts to be viewed with suspicion. For ourselves we are very much inclined to the opinion, that the charges against Gov. King derive much of their consequence from the political asperity of former days; and have been much exaggerated by the unkind state of political feeling in his own immediate vicinity. At any rate he took the chair of state in a very difficult time, and where is the individual, who will hazard his reputation for truth and fairness by saying that he did not fill it with fidelity and ability.

Of the administration of Gov. Parry it is unnecessary for us to speak in terms of approbation. It has higher testimonials of its excellencies, than any commendation of ours, in the general prosperity of the State, and the almost undivided applause of its citizens. It is certainly high, perhaps sufficient, commendation of Gov. Lincoln's administration, to say, that at present we discover no disposition to make any inroad upon or deviation from the general policy, that has predominated in our State since our independence. On the whole, a review of the political history of our State is eminently calculated to inspire in us strong confidence in our Republican Institutions, and firm attachment to our government.

THE GREEKS.—We notice, by the papers, that meetings have been held, in the towns of Portland, Brunswick, Augusta, Warren, Waldo, and Wiscasset, Bangor, and Thomaston, with a view to solicit aid for the suffering Greeks. The cause is good. What more suitable investment of Republican charities, than the establishment of a fund for the relief of bleeding freedom and oppressed humanity.

A FAT OFFICE.—The fees of the Inspector of flour, in the city of New-York, during the last year, amounted to eleven thousand six hundred dollars, the price for inspection is two cents for each cask.

A GOOSE.—It is stated in the New-York papers, that there are two geese at Horse Neck, about thirty miles from the City, each of eighty-two years old, they are now setting. It is an old story.

tions in the fire-place below, as were also made in the plastering of the chamber above.—Mr. Gardner, who with his lady and daughter were in the lower room, not having retired to bed, experienced a disagreeable sensation and a slight bodily injury. The rest of the family escaped unhurt. We were not, before, aware that lightning would pursue so devious a course; and we are happy to add that the house was not essentially injured. A tree not many rods distant was also stricken.—*Maine Gaz.*

CLOCKS.—Mr. Willard, of Roxbury, (Mass.) made a clock half a century ago, which has since been proved by the sun to keep correct time. This artist is now in his 76th year—he left N. York a few days ago on his way to the seat of Government, to put operation a clock by order of Thomas Jefferson. One of the last letters that the scholar, statesman and patriot ever penned, was for a correct time-keeper.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) March 30. The motion to discharge Isaac B. Desha, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the venue law, has been overruled by the Court, and the prisoner permitted to enter into a new recognizance for his appearance at the June Term. The trial was continued on the motion of the Attorney for the Commonwealth—several of the most important witnesses being absent from the State. *Gazette.*

ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE!—A horse, harnessed to a chaise, was observed during the greater part of yesterday, tied at the lower end of Merchants' Hall. Some passer-by, more considerate than the owner of the beast, towards night placed on a conspicuous part of the harness the following label: "Wanted! Half a Peck of Oats. Inquire within."—*Courier.*

A meeting was held at the Exchange Coffee House, in Boston, on Monday, the 9th inst. for the purpose, as was stated by the Chairman, Col. T. H. Perkins, of obtaining a cordial union of all the friends of the General and State Administrations in this part of the country. Addresses were made to the meeting by several gentlemen, and the following resolutions, offered by Mr. John Lowell, jun. were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting approves of a cordial union of all the citizens of Boston, without reference to former party divisions, who are in favor of the existing administrations of the National and State governments.

Resolved, That it is expedient that all the citizens of Boston whose sentiments in relation to the general and State administrations coincide with those of this meeting, should be invited by public notice to assemble in order to devise the measures requisite for a union and concentration of effort at the approaching election of representatives.

Resolutions were also passed, declaring the necessity that Boston should be fully and ably represented in the popular branch of the next Legislature—and appointing a committee, consisting of T. H. Perkins, J. T. Apthorp, Nathan Hale, John Lowell, jun. Franklin Dexter, John Cotton, and Gedney King, to call a meeting of citizens. This committee, in connection with the Suffolk Republican Administration Committee, have accordingly invited their fellow-citizens to meet at Faneuil Hall this evening, "to take into consideration the expediency of nominating a list of Representatives to the next General Court, without reference to political parties." *Salem Gazette.*

The Legislature of Maryland has passed an act, appropriating annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be used in promoting the objects of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Prince, the horticulturalist, of Flushing, (N. Y.) states that the spring has not been so forward since the year 1791, as it is the present season.

Three murders were committed in Kentucky during the month of March last.

The Morgan Question has, according to the Ontario (N. Y.) Repository, mingled itself with most of the recent town elections in that county, and masons have been generally and successfully prescribed as candidates.

At a concert in New-York, a performer is announced to play a Concerto on the double bass. This is said to be a performance entirely new in this country, and of such rare occurrence even in Europe, as to have been successfully achieved only by one musician.

also made in the plastering of the chamber above.—Mr. Gardner, who with his lady and daughter were in the lower room, not having retired to bed, experienced a disagreeable sensation and a slight bodily injury. The rest of the family escaped unhurt. We were not, before, aware that lightning would pursue so devious a course; and we are happy to add that the house was not essentially injured. A tree not many rods distant was also stricken.—*Maine Gaz.*

Capt. David Cummings, of Somerset, on Saturday last, hauled his vessel upon the beach to make some repairs. He raised it by a jack screw, wedges and blocking: After repairing it, he imprudently removed the blocking and wedges, and in attempting to let the vessel down with the screw alone, is supposed to have lost the command of the crank, by which one leg and one arm were broken, and the other leg very badly injured. His leg was amputated. But he survived the operation but six or eight hours, having expired in about 30 hours from the time of the accident. He left a wife and several children to lament his sudden and shocking death. *N. E. Ad.*

A CARD.
TO THE CITIZENS OF PARIS AND ITS VICINITY:
I return you my sincere thanks for your compassion, kindness, and liberality to me and my family, in our late misfortune. I hope it is with gratitude that we received your liberal contributions. Benevolent friends and benefactors, may the Great Ruler of the elements, be your guard and protection through the silent hours of night, and guide your steps by day, through the journey of life—and may the bountiful hand of Providence supply the necessities of those that assist the unfortunate, help the needy, and give comfort to the afflicted—which is the desire and hope of your mourning friend and obedient, Humble servant, ALFRED GATES.
Malabarcook, April 10, 1827.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We would thank our anonymous correspondents to recollect, that all notices of marriages or deaths, must be accompanied by some responsible name in order to be inserted in the Observer.

We have been requested to state that Rev. Mr. MURRAY will preach in the Universalist Meeting-House in this Village on the second Sabbath in May next.

Married,
In Hartford, by Cyrus Thompson, Esq. Mr. Nathaniel Thompson to Miss Lydia Thomas, both of Hartford.

In Portland, Rev. Thomas B. Ripley to Miss Martha Mayo.

In Waterford, on the 27 ultimo, by William Munroe Esq. Mr. Solomon Noble, of this town, to Miss Ann Shaw, daughter of Rev. Josiah Shaw.

Died,
In Portland, Mrs. Lydia Jane, aged 34, wife of Mr. Bezael Cushman, Preceptor of Portland Academy, and daughter of Henry Rust Esq. late of this village.

In Belpre, Ohio, Mr. Ebenezer Porter, aged 95; one of the few survivors of the old French war, in which he was severely wounded at the battle at Ticonderoga, in 1758. Mr. Porter was a native of Ipswich, Mass. son of Nehemiah Porter, who lived to the age of 91; whose father was 95 years old at the time of his death. His eldest brother, Rev. Nehemiah Porter, of Ashfield, Mass. died in 1821, aged 100 years. He left upwards of 200 descendants, many of them of the 5th generation.

In Canton, on the 6th inst. Jacob Leonard, only son of Mr. Elisha Morton, Jr. of that place, aged 3 years.

Sweet lovely child! thou'st fled from earth,
To join thy God above,
There to spend a vast Eternity,
In songs of joy and love.

Thy parents, thou hast left to grieve—
When thee, will they embrace?
When in the presence of their God,
Behold thee, face to face?

When the last trump shall sound from high,
And cause the dead to rise,
Then they, their infant son, shall meet
In realms above the skies.

Past sorrows, there, will be forgot,
Tears wip'd from every face,
Pleasures gladden every heart
Of the whole human race.
In Monson, on the 11th instant, Alexander Greenwood, Esq. formerly of Hebron. The circumstances attending the death of this enterprising and useful man, are peculiarly distressing. He with one of his sons was enjoying the shade of a large tree, when it fell with two others and crushed him to the ground; after which he survived but a short time. By this melancholy event the town of Monson has been deprived of man possessed of many virtues, and his family of an affectionate and tender parent.

MUSKETS & RIFLES!
PAYSON & NURSE,
No. 3, UNION-STREET, BOSTON,
HAVE on hand and offer for sale at very low prices,
10 Cases MUSKETS, for Infantry companies.
5 do. RIFLES, do. Rifle do.
7 do. FOWLING PIECES and Ducking GUNS,
consisting of Percussion, Magazine and Flint LOCKS, of a variety of Patterns.
Best English Percussion CAPS—Patent Shot BELTS—Powder HORNS—Dupont & Eagle Gun POWDER—SHOT—FLINTS, &c. &c.
Also—a Prime Assortment of
HARD WARE
AND
CUTLERY.
April 6, 1827. ep4mpno 146

NOTICE.
LORING & KUPFER,
HAVE removed from No. 2, Union-Street, to No's 8 & 10 Merchant's Row, (3 stores from State-street,) where they are opening a very large assortment of
Hard Ware, Cutlery & Staple GOODS,
received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, which they will sell low for Cash or approved credit.
L. & K. are Agents for selling the Boston, South Boston, New-England and London Croon, Chelmsford, Keen, and a variety of low priced
WINDOW GLASS,
which they can supply in any quantity, at the Manufacturer's lowest prices.
Persons about building can have the size and quantity cut and carefully packed, by sending their orders as above.
COACH and PICTURE GLASS, all sizes; GLAZIER'S DIAMONDS.
Boston, April 6, 1827. eplmis 146

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Dixfield.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land, in the town of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, that the same are Taxed in the bills of assessments of the County, Town and State, Taxes for the year 1825, and also for deficiency of Highway Tax for the year 1824, committed to the subscriber, Collector of said Dixfield, for the year 1825, in the sums respectively set against said Lots, as follows, viz:

Proprietor's Name.	No. of Lot.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Highway Tax.	Deficiency of Highway Tax.
Unknown,	4	7	100	200	240	
do	4	3	100	75	90	
do	5	4	68 2-3	50	60	
do	4	9	100	100	120	
do	4	9	100	200	240	
do	5	7	190	50	60	117
do	13	5	100	300	380	
do	15	10	50	50	60	
do	16	9	100	25	30	
S. Small,	17	7	100	50	60	
Morse & Clark,	4	12	30	100	120	
Unknown,	5	12	25	50	60	
do	13	3	50	75	90	
do	7	8	100	50		117
do	7	6	100	100		234
do	9	10	100	212		496
Upper Division.	4	3	30	30	56	
do	4	8	100	75	90	176
do	8	8	25	30	36	
do	6	6	33	25	50	

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid on or before Saturday the 25th day of August next, so much of each of said Lots of Land will then be sold at Public Auction, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Office of Levi SROWELL, Esq. in said Dixfield, as will discharge the same.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, Collector of Dixfield for year 1825.
Dixfield, April 9, 1827. 146

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Waterford.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of the following Lots of land situated in Waterford, in the County of Oxford, that the same are assessed in the bills of assessments of the State, County and Town Taxes for the year 1825, and also for delinquencies of Highway Tax for the year 1825, committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said Waterford, for the year 1825, for collection in the sums set against said lots and parts of lots, as follows, viz:

Proprietor's Name.	No. of Lot.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	State, Co. & Tn Tax.	Delinquencies.
James Doughty,	10	14	75	158		158
Joel Stevens, E.P.	12	5	80	62	130	
Phil. Page's heirs,			35	32		32
Unknown,	12	1	160 2-3	48	41	89
do	W. P.	12	5	60	37	78
do		10	10	160	75	158
do		11	10	160	50	105
do		11	11	160	64	134
do		12	11	160	50	121
do		12	12	160	64	134
do		12	12	160	50	58
do		11	13	160	25	53
do	W. P.	7	7	20	12	25
do		8	14	160	37	78
do	N. P.	5	1	100	67	121
do	N. P.	12	5	60	37	67
do		12	9	160	98	176

And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday the twenty-first day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of said lands will be sold at the house of the subscriber, as will discharge the same.

HENRY HOUGHTON, Collector for 1825.
Waterford, April 11, 1827. *146

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
ALL Persons who are indebted to the subscriber either by Notes or Accounts, are requested to settle the same on or before the tenth day of May next, or they will be out of his hands for collection.
ALDEN FULLER.
Paris, April 9, 1827. 146

NEW STORE.
New Goods.
JOSEPH HARROD
IS NOW OPENING for sale, an extensive assortment of
English, French, India, & American
PIECE GOODS.
—TAKE VIEW—
A great variety of Common, Fine, Super and Extra Superfine
Kidderminster Carpetings,
with Medallion and Drop Figures.
VENETIAN FLOOR & STAIR
CARPETS,
HEARTH RUGS,
Carpet Bindings, &c.
—Also—
Dutch Bolting Cloths;
from No. 4, to 12,
At the NEW STORE, corner of Exchange and Middle-streets.
Portland, Nov. 20, 1826. tf 125

BOOKS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a complete assortment of School and Classical BOOKS, suitable for Public or Private Academies.—Also, Stationary Articles—all of which will be sold very low.
Persons who wish to purchase books for Schools, are respectfully invited to call. Libraries supplied on the most reasonable terms.
Norway, April 25.
ASA BARTON, AGENT,
At the Oxford Bookstore, Norway, Me. will execute PRINTING, in its various branches, with neatness and despatch. Such as BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, HAND BILLS, CARDS, &c. Bills for STUD HORSES and STAGES, done with handsome cuts, and in good style. Prices low, and on accommodating terms.
April 25.
To the Hon. Justices of the Court of Sessions to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of October 1826.
WE the subscribers would respectfully make known, that the County road as now travelled, leading from the Androscoggin river, through the towns of Woodstock, Greenwood and Paris, to the new County road at the foot of the Hill near Capt. Jairus Shaw's in said Paris, passes over many long and steep hills. And we would respectfully represent that an alteration may be made so as to avoid all the said hills through the said towns, and we would respectfully ask your Honors, to appoint a Committee to lay out and alter said road, beginning within about twenty or thirty rods on the County road aforesaid, westerly of the Mills of Rowse Bisby, in said Woodstock, thence, in the best route to the long pond, so called, laying in said Woodstock to the line of Greenwood, thence, down the easterly side of the Little Androscoggin river, to the line of Paris, and thence to the bridge over the said river near the line of Greenwood on the Colby road aforesaid, thence, on said County road to the foot of Robinson's hill, so called, in said Paris, and thence, easterly of said Robinson's hill in the most convenient place for a road to the new County road at the foot of Willis's hill, so called, in Paris, aforesaid, as in duty bound will ever pray.
PETER C. VIRGIN, and others.
Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford ss.
Court of Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1826.
On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same, by serving on the Clerks of said towns of Woodstock, Greenwood and Paris, a copy of said Petition and of this Order of Court thereon, and by publishing in the Oxford Observer, a like copy three weeks successively, the last publication in said newspaper, and the service as aforesaid on each of said Clerks, to be at least thirty days, before the next Term of this Court which is to be holden at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioners should not be granted.
Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk. 147

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.
THE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in places where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin.—Its application is easy; requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.
Directions for Using.—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications.—One box cures a grown person, less cures a child.—Price, twenty-five cents a box.
March, 28.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
CLEAN Cotton and Linen RAGS, for which cash will be paid at the Oxford Bookstore.
April 24.

KENNEBEC BILLS.
THE subscriber will take a few Dollars in Bills of this Bank at a Discount, for GOODS, BOOKS or STATIONARY, if offered soon.
Norway, April 18.
ASA BARTON.

FOR sale, a FEW in the Universalist Meeting-house, in this village eligible situated. Inquire of
ASA BARTON.

GOOD SPRING RYE.
A FEW bushels for sale cheap at the Oxford Bookstore.
April 24.

THE OLIO.

Advertisements in a newspaper are considered by most readers, as of little consequence—but yet they are many times well worth the reading, for in looking over the advertising columns of the New-York Morning Chronicle, we espied the following poetical Advertisement of Mr. JOSEPH BONFANTI, a dealer in fancy goods, No. 279, Broadway New-York.

AIR—"What'll be King but Charlie?"
There's news for ladies, sure to win,
A smile from Miss and Auntie;
Such lots of Jewels just come in,
For sale by JO BONFANTI.

The dandy band, with stick in hand,
Who dress so gay and janty;
Their trinkets all, for play or ball,
Procure of JO BONFANTI.

There's ne'er a lass in the land,
In palace, cot, or shanties;
Will wear a ring upon her hand,
Except from JO BONFANTI.

His clocks and watches, seals and keys,
And boxes, too, for snuff, sir,
Will all play tunes, whenever you please,
To wind them up enough, sir.

A box that's fill'd with ladies' things!
Arranged in neatest manner;
While they're at work, it plays and sings,
Just like a grand piano.

A dressing-case, with writing-desk,
And shaving apparatus;
And sword-canes, when you run the risk
Of pirates, thieves, and traitors.

There's richly ornamented combs,
And dresses for the hair, too;
With various kinds of wreaths and plumes,
To decorate the fair, too.

There's gilded belts for ladies' waists,
And bracelets for their arms, sir,
Of every sort, to suit their tastes,
And brighten all their charms, sir.

There's gilded beads, and beads of steel,
The Wonderful Magician;
And glasses which your pulse can feel
As well as a physician.

The Wonderful Magician—Oh!
Upon the first suggestion,
He tells you all you wish to know,
And answers every question.

And there a magic cage you'll see,
In which two birds are singing,
That hop about from tree to tree,
While little bells are ringing.

Another bird, in snuff-box hid,
Will flap his wings and sing, sir;
Fly out, and light upon the lid,
By touching of a spring, sir.

There's canes, like flutes, that play sweet
airs,
And some with snuff-box tops, sir,
And some that change to easy-chairs,
Whenever you choose to stop, sir.

And some with checker-boards and men,
If with a friend you're staying,
Within the ferule of your cane,
You'll find the means of playing.

There's dolls that move their tongues and
eyes,
Or drive a horse and gig, sir;
There's gloves in nuts of every size,
The largest is not big, sir.

There's powder-flasks, for sylvan sports,
And rods for him that angles,
And ornaments of various sorts,
With gold and silver spangles.

There's fragrant soaps of various scents,
With powders, paints, and patches;
And little curious ornaments,
To dangle from your watches.

A small ripe pear, of real gold,
And little watch within it,
By which the time of day is told,
Correctly to a minute.

There's gold and silver pencils, too,
That need no sharpening knife, sir,
And beads of every size and hue,
For widow, maid, or wife, sir.

And locket-chains composed of hair,
How delicate the braid is,
False whiskers for the men to wear,
False ringlets for the ladies.

There's masks and vizards, noses, chins,
Of various forms and sizes,
With black mustaches, frowns, and grins,
For Holiday Disguises.

There's musical and cuckoo clocks,
With little men to strike 'em,
And battle-axes and shuttlecocks,
You cannot help but like 'em.

There's dinner sets, at small expense,
With every kind of castor;
And various chimney ornaments,
Of purest alabaster.

There's pocket-knives for men and boys,
And dandy quizzing glasses;
Small ivory tea-sets, children's toys,
And dolls for little lasses.

There's silver tea-spoons, sugar tongs,
With table spoons, and ladles;
With each utensil that belongs
To tea or dinner tables.

There's purses, bags, and reticules,
All made of colored beads, sir,
With pencils, pens and knives for schools,
And all a pupil needs, sir.

There's telescopes to view the stars,
They make your sight the keener;
And glasses, too, for Opera,
To see the Signiorina.

There's corals of the brightest hue,
All hung with silver bells, sir,
And various kinds of boxes, too,
Adorned with curious shells, sir.

A Chinese loaf of dolphin form,
That can at once discover,
If any Lady's heart be warm,
And constant to her Lover.

Macassar Oil to dress the hair,
And Other sweet of Roses,
Each trinket that a bride should wear,
And Marriage rings with Poses.

RECREATION—Men the most celebrated
for learning and wisdom have indulged
themselves in recreation. Cyrus and
Alexander admired hunting; Cicero
would play like a kitten; Plato would
turn Peder; and Socrates would gallop
about with children upon a hobby-horse.

Laws of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

AN ACT to apportion and assess on the Inhabitants of this State, a tax of Fifty Thousand dollars.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That each town, plantation or other place herein after named within this State, shall be assessed and pay the several sums with which they respectively stand charged, viz.:

[Here follows a Schedule of the Towns, &c.]
SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the State, shall forthwith send his warrant, directed to the Selectmen or Assessors of each town, plantation or other place, taxed as aforesaid, requiring them respectively to assess the sum, so charged, in manner following, viz.:

To each male poll above the age of twenty one years, within their respective towns, plantations or other places adjoining them, not belonging to any other town or plantation, provided such places were included and returned in the last valuation, seventeen cents, provided the same shall not exceed one sixth part of the whole sum to be assessed; and if at seventeen cents on the poll, the poll tax shall exceed one sixth part of the sum to be assessed, the poll tax shall be so reduced, as not to exceed one sixth part of such tax but shall be made as nearly equal as may be to said sixth part of the whole; and if, by the above rules the proportion of the State, County, and Town or Plantation taxes, exclusive of highway taxes, to be paid by the polls, shall, in any town or plantation, exceed two dollars on each poll, it shall be reduced so as to make that sum; and the highway taxes in such town or plantation shall be assessed in the same proportion; and the residue of such sum, charged, as aforesaid, to each town, plantation, or other place respectively, to assess upon the respective inhabitants thereof, according to the value of the real estate therein owned or possessed, by each of them, on the first day of May next, either in his own right, or the right of others, improved or not improved, (except pews in houses of public worship) or upon the owners of real estate in such town, plantation, or other place whether such owner resides in the same or not, on the first day of May, according to the just value thereof; and upon nonresident proprietors of real estates, lying within such town, plantation or other place in their own right, or the right of others, improved or not improved; and also on all the inhabitants of such town, plantation, or other place, and all other persons possessing estates within the same, on the first day of May, according to the proportion of the amount of their respective personal estates, including all monies at interest, more than they pay interest for, and all debts due to them, more than they are indebted for; monies of all kinds on hand; public securities of all sorts; all bank stock, and shares (or property) in any incorporated company for a bridge or turnpike road, or shares in any other incorporated company possessing taxable property, according to the just value thereof; and also the amount of all goods, wares and merchandise, or any stock in trade, including stock employed in manufactures, not exempted by law; vessels of all kinds, whether at home or abroad, with all their stores and appertinances; and all pleasure carriages drawn by one or more horses; mules, horses, and neat cattle, each of one year old and upwards, and swine six months old and upwards; and also the amount of income of such inhabitants from any profession, employment, or by any annuity, or legacy, or other source, or gained by trading at sea or on land, and all other property of the several kinds returned in the last valuation for the purpose of taxation; excepting sheep, household furniture, wearing apparel, farming utensils, tools of mechanics necessary for carrying on their business, and salt works, for the manufacture of salt, and also the machinery in cotton and woollen manufactories; but carding machines used for the purpose of carding rolls from sheep's wool, whether attached to such manufactories or not, shall not by this exception be considered as exempted from taxation.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That every freeholder or tenant, who, by virtue of this act, may be assessed, and shall pay any sum for real estate in his possession, may require his landlord, the owner, or agent, of such estate, to reimburse the half of such sum, unless it be otherwise provided for by an agreement between them. And every owner of horses, mules, or neat cattle, shall be taxed therefor, in the town, plantation or other place wherein he may be an inhabitant, on the first day of May, notwithstanding any of said creatures may have been sent to some other place for pasture only, before that time.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer in his said warrant shall require the said Selectmen or assessors, respectively to make a list or lists of their assessments, setting forth in distinct columns against each person's name how much he or she is assessed for polls, and for real and personal estate and income as aforesaid; distinguishing any

sum assessed on such person as guardian, or for any estate in his or her possession in trust, and also insert in such list the number of acres of unimproved land, which they may have taxed on each non-resident proprietor of lands, and the value at which they may have estimated the same; and such list or lists, when completed and signed by them or the major part of them to commit to the collector or collectors, constable or constables of such town, plantation or other places, respectively, with a warrant or warrants, in due form of law, requiring them to collect and pay the same to the said Treasurer, on or before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and also to return a certificate of the names of such collector or collectors, constable or constables, with the sum total, which they may be so required to collect, to the said Treasurer, some time before the first day of December next.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, or other stock in trade, including stock employed in manufactories, ships or vessels, shall be taxed in the town, plantation or other place, where they are sold, used or improved, notwithstanding the owner or owners may reside in some other place: Provided, Such person or persons do hire a shop, store or wharf in such town, plantation or other place, and not where they dwell or have their home; and they shall be respectively held to deliver, on oath or affirmation, if required, a list of their whole taxable estates to the assessors of the town, plantation, or other place where they may dwell, on the said first day of May, distinguishing what part thereof is taxable elsewhere, and in default thereof, they may be deemed by said assessors: Provided however, That this clause shall in no case be so construed as to enable the assessors of any town, plantation, or other place, to assess an inhabitant of any other town, plantation or other place, for any other property charged thereon in the last valuation.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That all property and estate belonging to any literary or charitable institution shall be exempted from assessment and taxation; and no person shall be taxed in any town, on account, or by reason of his residing there as a student in any literary seminary; and that Indians shall not be assessed and taxed for their polls and estates. And if there be any persons, who, by reason of their poverty may be unable to contribute towards the public charges, in the judgment of the said assessors, they may exempt the polls and estates of such persons, or abate any part of the sum which they are assessed at, as the said assessors may think just and equitable: And inhabitants of islands, on which there are no highways, may be omitted in any highway tax, at the discretion of the town to which they belong.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Court of Sessions, in their respective counties, when duly authorized to assess a county tax, shall apportion the same on the several towns, plantations, and other places therein, according to the proportion at which they are rated in this act. And in the assessment of all county, town, plantation, parish or society taxes, the assessors of each town, parish, society, plantation, or other place within this State, shall govern themselves by the same rules, and assess the polls therein in the proportion as they may be assessed, to pay a State tax by virtue of this act, having regard to all such alterations of polls and property as may happen within the same, subsequent to the assessment of the tax made by this act, excepting such parishes and societies, for which a different provision for assessing their taxes, is made by law: Provided always, That it shall be lawful for any town, parish, society or plantation to make, levy and collect any county, town, parish, society or plantation tax, according to a new valuation, and for that purpose to cause a new valuation to be taken therein, at any time of the year which may be determined upon at a legal meeting to be warned for that purpose.

SECT. 8. Be it further enacted, That the assessors shall make their several rate lists, to be committed to the collector or constables in such form, in substance, as shall be prescribed by the Treasurer of the State, when he transmits his warrants to the several towns and plantations, as herein directed.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 24, 1827.]
AN ACT for the preservation of the Beaches and Salt Marshes in the town of Wells.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the first day of May next, no person shall presume to drive any neat cattle, horses or sheep upon any of the beaches lying between Wells harbor and Ogunquit harbor, so called, in the County of York, or upon the salt marshes in any part of said town of Wells, and leave them to feed there, or to be found going at large there, by the overseers of said beaches and marshes, whose appointment and duties are hereinafter provided for, under penalty of fifty cents the head for all neat cattle and horse kind, and ten cents for every sheep, one half to the overseer who may prosecute, together

with the expense of impounding when compelled so to do, under the provisions of this act, and the other half to the use of the town aforesaid; the expenses of impounding and the method thereof to be the same as regulated by existing laws respecting impounding cattle.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said town of Wells, at their annual meeting in March or April for the choice of town officers, to choose two or more persons, who shall be denominated overseers and drivers of the beach and salt marshes, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the several provisions required of them in this act, subject to the like penalties for neglect or refusal to serve as other town officers, chosen as aforesaid, are subject to in similar cases; and said overseers shall annually settle with the town treasurer, and pay over to him the town's proportion of all fines received by them under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That no person shall presume to leave open any bars or gates across any road, or way which leads to the beaches or salt marshes aforesaid under the penalty of two dollars; one half to the use of the overseers prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of the town of Wells.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of May next, if any person shall cut or carry away from the beaches aforesaid, any beach-grass growing thereon, he shall for so much grass cut and carried away, pay the sum of eight dollars per ton, and in proportion for a greater or less quantity so cut and carried away; one half to the use of the overseers prosecuting therefor, and the other half to the use of said town of Wells.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That the several penalties imposed by this act, and not otherwise provided for, may be recovered by action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction in the name of any one of the overseers aforesaid, who may first prosecute therefor—and to the uses aforesaid.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 6, 1827.]

AN Additional ACT respecting the passing of Fish in Seven Mile Brook in Vassalborough.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed March first, seventeen hundred ninety-eight, entitled "An Act for the preservation of the called Fish Salmon, Shad and Alewives, in the rivers, streams and waters within the Counties of Lincoln and Cumberland, and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpose, so far as respects their operation in said Counties," be, and the same hereby is, so far altered and modified, as that the sluice ways and passages for fish, which are by the act aforesaid required to be opened and kept open from the first day of May to the fifth day of July annually, shall, as relates to Seven Mile Brook in the town of Vassalborough, be required to be opened and kept open for such term of time only, between the first day of May and the fifth day of July, as a majority of the fish wardens of the said town, for the time being, shall think necessary; and the penalties and liabilities provided in said act, for not opening and keeping open such sluice ways or passages, shall not be in force nor held to operate until after twenty-four hours notice shall have been given, by a majority of the fish wardens of said town, for the time being, to some one of the owners or occupants of the dam or obstruction through, or near, which such sluice way or passage is required, that it is necessary that it should be opened:—And such notice may be either verbal or in writing, given to either of the owners or occupants aforesaid, and by which all the owners and occupants of such dam or obstruction shall be bound; or it shall be deemed sufficient if such notice be written and posted up in some conspicuous place on any mill or machinery building connected with such dam or obstruction.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That the acts now in force relating to the Fishery of the Seven Mile Brook aforesaid, shall not be so construed as to operate against the dams, or owners thereof, now erected within sixty rods of the mouth of said stream, nor to prevent the future maintenance of said dams. Provided, Such owners shall cause a sufficient passage way for fish to go through or over the same, to be opened and kept open as provided in the first section of this act.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 17, 1827.]

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Postoffice at Norway Me. April 1st.
D. A. Joseph Bradbury—Amos Downing—Benjamin Fuller—Archelaus Kutter—David Gorham—Joseph Holt—Samuel D. Morgan—Samuel Millett, 2—John Needham—Israel Pike—Asa Pool—Benjamin Peabody—Bessy M. Ross—John Richardson—Mr. Town—Miss Metchable Thompson—Daniel Watson—Moses Foster.
ASA BARTON Assistant postmaster

NOTICE.—

THIS is to give notice that MARY NEEDHAM, my wife, has left my House, Bed and Board, and I do forbid any person or persons harboring or boarding her on my account as I will not pay one cent of any debt that she shall contract after this date.
JOHN NEEDHAM.
Norway, April 4, 1827.

LIST OF PRIZES DRAWN in the TWELFTH CLASS of the CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD Canal Lottery.

No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.
4650	\$1000	5243	\$50	3519	\$10
3480	600	6243	50	4519	10
5278	500	1381	10	5519	10
2240	500	2381	10	6519	10
1917	500	3381	10	1958	10
6031	500	4381	10	2953	10
1724	100	5381	10	3953	10
2724	100	6381	10	4953	10
3724	100	1669	10	5953	10
4724	100	2669	10	6953	10
5724	100	3669	10	1678	10
6724	100	4669	10	2678	10
1243	50	5669	10	3678	10
2243	50	6669	10	4678	10
3243	50	1519	10	5678	10
4243	50	2519	10	6678	10

All Tickets whose last figures are 56 or 65 are Prizes of
All Tickets whose last figure is 6, 5, or 0, are Prizes of

By the above List it will be seen that a good proportion of Prizes has been sold at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

Tickets and parts in the Thirteenth Class, are now ready for sale—containing the following

CAPITAL PRIZES:

- 1 Prize of 2000 Dollars.
- 1 Prize of 1000 Dollars.
- 2 Prizes of 800 Dollars.
- 2 Prizes of 700 Dollars.
- 12 Prizes of 100 Dollars.
- 24 Prizes of 50 Dollars.
- 60 Prizes of 10 Dollars.
- 120 Prizes of 5 Dollars.
- 1800 Prizes of 3 Dollars.

Persons who drew Prizes in the 12th Class, are invited to call and exchange them for Tickets in the above splendid Scheme, which draws the 19th of May next.

The present price, Wholes, \$3—Quarters, 75 cents—Eights, 38 cents.

To the Honorable Court of Sessions in and for the County of Oxford, next to be holden at Paris, on the second Tuesday of October, 1826.

THE undersigned, Citizens of said County, beg leave respectfully to represent, that the public interest, as well as that of the inhabitants of Plantation Numbered Seven, in said County, renders it necessary that a County Road be laid out through the Town of Mexico, and said Plantation, on the east side of the Swift River, to commence at the County road near Isaac Gleason's; on the Androscoggin River, thence running as near the Swift River as practicable, to, or near the bridge at the narrows, so called, in said Swift River, in Plantation Numbered Eight. We therefore pray your honors to cause the same to be laid out accordingly, and as it is duty bound will ever pray.

STEPHEN B. TAYLOR, and 34 others.

Plantation No. 7, March 29, 1826.

Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

Court of Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1826.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice of the same by leaving with the clerks of each of the Towns and Plantations through which it is contemplated, in said petition, said road should be laid out, and with the County Attorney for said County of Oxford, a Copy of said Petition and of this Order of Court thereon, and by publishing the same in the Eastern Argus and in the Oxford Observer three weeks successively—the notice on the said Clerks and County Attorney; and the last publication in each of said newspapers to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court which is to be holden at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June next. And also by posting up a copy of said Petition and Order thereon in some public place in each of said towns and plantations, for, and during, the space of thirty days preceding the said next Term of this Court, to be holden as aforesaid, that all persons interested, may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioners should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

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VOL. III.]

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